

## THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

PHOENIX, ARIZONA  
Published Every Morning by the  
ARIZONA PUBLISHING COMPANY  
All communications to be addressed to the Company:  
office, corner of Second and Adams Streets.  
Entered at the Postoffice at Phoenix, Arizona, as  
Mail Matter of the Second Class.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—IN ADVANCE  
Daily and Sunday, one year .....\$8.00  
Daily and Sunday, six months .....4.00  
Daily and Sunday, three months .....2.00  
Daily and Sunday, one month ......75

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TELEPHONES  
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General Advertising Representative, Robert E. Ward,  
New York Office, Brunswick Building; Chicago,  
Advertising Building.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1916

Do you love life? Then do not  
squander time; for that is the stuff  
life is made of.—Benjamin Franklin.

## Why Roosevelt

The chief object of a national party convention is to nominate a candidate for the presidency who can be elected. Otherwise the convention serves no other purpose than to keep the national party organization alive. It is presumably the object of the convention which will meet at Chicago on Wednesday to name a man who will become president of the United States. Leaving out of the discussion as entirely superfluous the question of the qualifications of Theodore Roosevelt, we believe that he can easily be elected against President Wilson.

Generally the party holding the first convention, must proceed somewhat in the dark. It does not know who the candidate of the other party will be or what issues will be raised. But all that is as well known by the republicans now as if the democratic national convention had already been held. They know that Mr. Wilson will be the candidate and that the main issue will be preparedness. There will, of course, be other issues but none in which the voters will feel a vital interest. The tariff, the trusts and all matters which have served politicians and demagogues in the past will be put aside.

Though President Wilson has wobbled a good deal on the question of preparedness, his present preparedness program is more definite than that of any other candidate, than Mr. Roosevelt, whose name will be before the republican convention. On that issue he will be at least as strong as any candidate the republicans can nominate except Mr. Roosevelt.

We will suppose that Mr. Roosevelt is eliminated and then compare the chances of Mr. Wilson with any of the other republican candidates. Mr. Wilson's chief weakness lies in his international policies and we have no assurance that the untried republican nominee would make a better record. Thus the republicans could not avail themselves of the chief weakness of Mr. Wilson. They could not promise a substitution of strength for it.

Eliminating then the weakness of President Wilson's foreign policy, a comparison between him and the republican nominee is greatly simplified. In all other respects, Mr. Wilson has been rendered by circumstances, some of which he created and some of which he did not, stronger than he was four years ago. Times have been fairly good. Wages have been good, there has been comparatively little unemployment. All these conditions have been brought about by the war, in spite of Mr. Wilson, but the main fact is that they have existed. So here is no argument for a change. Therefore, against any candidate who proposes nothing more than a change of internal conditions, Mr. Wilson should be a great deal stronger than in 1912 when he was comparatively unknown. In four years he has impressed the people with the belief that he is an honest man. We all, democrats, republicans and progressives rather like him. Forgetful of his blunders in our foreign relations, his fatal weakness with respect to Mexico, we could not offer a good reason for voting against him in favor of a republican favorite son or a candidate of republican politicians.

But with Mr. Roosevelt running against him, we would have an entirely different situation. We should then have a candidate who would be strong where Mr. Wilson is lamentably weak. Mr. Wilson, with the better acquaintance of the people, with the political machinery in democratic hands, would be a stronger candidate against any other republican candidate than he was in 1912. We may assume, leaving out the preparedness issue and the effect of his mistakes in our foreign relations, that he would be as strong, but no stronger against Mr. Roosevelt than he was four years ago. Mr. Roosevelt would need only two-thirds of the support that was then given Mr. Taft to insure his election next November. But there is reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt would have practically all the Taft vote; not all of it, of course, but so nearly all of it that the rest would be negligible.

Nor would the Roosevelt strength be limited to these sources. He would draw from Mr. Wilson many thousands of voters who supported him four years ago but who are not satisfied with the president's weak Americanism. It should be taken into account, too, that in the vote for Mr. Roosevelt in 1912 there was a strong democratic element. It is estimated that from a half million to a million democrats voted for him. None of them had any other reason for voting for him except that they preferred Mr. Roosevelt. They loved not Wilson less, but Roosevelt more. With stronger reason they would now vote for Roosevelt. They would have no reason at all for voting for any other republican candidate.

## Milk Inspection

The publication of the report of milk inspection by the city authorities should result in decided improvements in a condition that has been more serious than most of us have realized until within recent years. In fact, it has not been so very long since the relation between impure milk and a terrible rate of infant mortality and the origin and spread of such epidemics as typhoid fever and diphtheria was anywhere well understood. We remember it was only a few years ago that the dairy business in this valley was allowed to run itself. Cattle were permitted to stand in stagnant ponds covered with a green slime. No considerations of cleanliness and sanitation entered into the handling of the milk so that the populace was largely served with what it thought was milk but which was really only an "emulsion of dirt, filth and bacteria." Even then there were some well

kept dairies but they were infrequent exceptions to the general run of dairies.

There has been a remarkable improvement of conditions, especially within the last year, but the inspection report discloses that there is room for more, which the city authorities will bring about by a rigid enforcement of the milk ordinance if they are properly supported by the people.

It is, almost impossible to conceive that they should not have their support in a matter which concerns very intimately, every man, woman and child in the city.

It is possible that the complete enforcement of the ordinance would result in a slightly increased price of milk and milk products but that could be borne much more easily than the populace can bear with impure, poisonous or adulterated milk.

## Wanted—A Statesman

The Outlook (of New York) has already reported the organization of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, the object of which is to crystallize and express public opinion in behalf of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for president. The following letter explains itself. It states the reasons why the editor-in-chief of this paper advocates the nomination and election of Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Guy Emerson,  
Secretary the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League,  
12 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City.

My dear Sir—Neither a republican nor a progressive, but a lifelong independent who has, however, generally voted with the republican party, I write to express the hope that your committee will succeed in its efforts to promote the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt at Chicago. Some men of excellent moral character, but limited moral ability, measure all questions of conduct by guessing what will be the probable results of any course proposed. In public life these men are politicians, sometimes very skillful politicians. Some men of greater vision and greater courage have power to perceive great principles of righteousness and ability to apply these principles to the complex situations of modern life and courage to follow their lead whatever may be the immediate cost to themselves or to others. In public life these men are statesmen, sometimes great statesmen. With them history classes Burke and Chatham, who for seven years fought an apparently hopeless battle against Lord North and George III; Mr. Gladstone, who sacrificed his own political career and split his party because he was resolved to do justice to Ireland; Abraham Lincoln who declared that the question before the country was simply, is slavery right or wrong? If wrong, the federal government could not rightfully allow it in territory under its jurisdiction.

For five years Mr. Roosevelt and I were intimately associated. We met each week in editorial conference to consider what course The Outlook should pursue in dealing with public questions. He never asked how a given course of conduct would affect either the fortunes of The Outlook or his own political prospects; always he addressed himself to two questions: What is right? and What can wisely and effectively be done to promote the right? It is for this reason I count Mr. Roosevelt among the world's great statesmen.

It was the duty of this Republic to protect the persons and property of American citizens peacefully pursuing lawful vocations in Mexico, whatever that protection might cost. It would have been wise to invite the South American republics to join us in promoting protection to all peaceable inhabitants of that unhappy country. It was the duty of the Republic to protect against the invasion of Belgium, a violation of a sacred treaty, and to do all in its power to protect non-combatants from assault in violation alike of humanity and international law. It would have been, it still would be, wise to invite other neutral nations to join us in such protest and such protection. But under the present administration the Democratic party has asked, What is safe? not, What is right?

In the present crisis the Nation needs a great statesman, not a skilful politician; it needs a man who measures conduct by fundamental principles of righteousness, not by probable prospective consequences. The nation proved in the Civil War and again in the Spanish-American War that it possesses both conscience to see the right and courage to pursue it, provided it has a statesman as its leader. It needs now such a leader to awaken its conscience and to inspire its courage. For this reason, neither a republican nor a progressive but an independent, I hope to see Mr. Roosevelt nominated and elected as president of the United States.

Yours sincerely,

LYMAN ABBOTT.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, May 22, 1916.

—From The Outlook.

## AMERICAN RAILROADS BECOMING SAFE

That American railroads are now the safest for passengers in the world is the cheering assurance drawn from the figures for 1915 put forth by the Bureau of Railway News.

The fiscal year to June 30 passed, for 325 railroads with two-thirds of all our mileage, without killing a single passenger. On all railroads, with 250,000 miles and more of track, the passenger deaths were 196. They were 265 in 1914 and 403 in 1913. In 1905, of little more than half as many passengers 523 were killed.

The latest returns from Europe, covering 267,015 miles, all but a small fraction, and showing 70 deaths, are not a fair test because of war. More passengers were killed in Great Britain than in the United States, but 157 were lost in a single great train disaster. In 1912, 124 passengers were killed on 23,000 miles of British track. Their number of passengers, 1,228,000,000 was greater than ours last year, but by passenger miles our 1915 record is cleaner than Britain's in the last year of peace.

Fewer employees also were killed in this country in 1914 than in Britain in 1913, in proportion to passenger train miles and freight-ton miles. But in the list of trespassers and others slain on the tracks we continue a shocking tale.

Let the praiseworthy efforts of our managers to check this drain upon life be crowned with success, and the record of American railroading will no longer require apology.—New York World.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ENSLAVED WOMEN

In the attempt to indicate what the future may reserve for women, it is important to consider what she has done, because she has achieved much in the face of conservatism, of male protest, of male jealousy, of poverty, of ignorance and of prejudice. These chains are weaker today, and the good will that shall not die will break them yet, but many women, a few of whose names follow, gave while enslaved an idea of woman's quality. Examine indeed this short list:

Painting—Angelica Kauffmann, Mme. Vigue le Brun, Rosa Bonheur.  
Music and drama—Rachel Siddons, Ellen Terry, Sarah Bernhardt, Teresa Carreno, Sadacca.  
Literature—George Eliot, Jane Austen, the Brontës, Mme. de Staël, Mme. de Sévigné, Christina Rossetti, Elizabeth Browning. More recent Mrs. Alice Meynell, Miss May Sinclair, "Lucas Malet," Mrs. Edith Wharton, "Vernon Lee."

Social service and politics—Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Miss Jane Addams, Mme. Montessori, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Ennis Richmond, Mrs. Beecher Stowe, Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Harvelock Ellis, Mrs. Sidney Webb, Miss Clementina Black, Josephine Butler, Mrs. Pankhurst, Elizabeth Fry. Observe the curious case of Mrs. Hetty Green, financier.—W. L. George in Atlantic Monthly.

## EARLIEST EXPERIMENTS IN AVIATION

The earliest recorded balloon ascent was that of Padre Guzman at Lisbon, in 1709. The discovery by Cayendish in 1766 of the lightness of hydrogen led to the substitution of this gas for heated air.

The invention of the balloon is attributed to the Brothers Montgolfier, papermakers of Annonay, in France. Not unnaturally they at first fixed on paper as material for the envelope, but this was changed for silk. The famous Montgolfier "gas" was made from straw and wood, and the first aeronauts were a sheep, a cock and a duck, sent up by Joseph Montgolfier in 1783.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

MANY NEW COMFORTS PLANNED  
BY FAIR COMMISSION TODAY

In Meeting Today, Innovation will be Approved, and Plans Laid for New Stunts; Traffic Care Will Be Exercised This Fall.

The Arizona State Fair Commission meets in this city today to make appropriations for the premiums and prizes to be given during the Fair, to outline the season's policies and to take up the thousand and one questions that arise yearly over the launching of this great enterprise.

"Visitors to the State Fair this year will be agreeably surprised at the great changes that have been made and the innovations that have been inaugurated.

At the entrance to the grounds a veritable grove of umbrella and giant palm trees have been planted, which will insure a shady retreat for those awaiting the cars during the day, and the long line of ticket purchasers that will daily be before the box offices.

The main walk from the entrance to the grandstand has been lined with umbrella trees, while nearer to the walk hundreds of rose bushes have been set. By the time the Fair opens this walk will be a shaded path lined with beautiful roses and the old, sun-baked inferno of other years will be but a disagreeable remembrance.

Opposite the grandstand, where once the open stock stands stood, will be a huge auto park entrance to which will be through a gate in the west fence directly opposite the main entrance to the grandstand. Upon entering the gate the autoist will drive his car up to a turnstile, permit his passengers or guests to get out, and then drive his car to its proper position facing out and ready to leave without confusion or danger of accident in starting.

The cattle sheds and stables will be removed bodily to the northwest corner of the grounds.

For the people who patronize the street cars an innovation has been made which will doubtless bring down blessings on the head of the commission.

One-half hour from the close of the day's program the cars will enter the grounds and be aligned on a specially constructed sidetrack that will run nearly to the grandstand. Thus the tired pleasure-seeker will be able to come right from the grandstand and be comfortably seated in the cars inside of three minutes. These two innovations are worthy the highest commendation as they show the Fair management is thinking over the comfort of their guests.

There is a rumor circulating to the effect that no carnival company will be permitted to enter the city during Fair week. For the amusement of the great crowds expected the management of the Fair will engage their own attractions, book their own concessions and stage their own carousels. This plan will also be followed as to the shows on the Fair grounds.

Every show will be under the direct supervision of the Fair management and no show will be engaged that will in any way border on the indecent or vulgar. Clean mystifying and instructive exhibitions will be sought and engaged and being guaranteed by the Fair commission, ladies and children can visit any of them unattended without fear of offense.

A spirit of optimism seems to pervade the office of the Fair management and the question, "What kind of Fair are we going to have this year?" brings forth a smile of perfect assurance from Secretary Shaughnessy and the remark, "The best ever. Wait and see."

Several plans not yet to be divulged to the public at large were whispered into the writer's ears and, as they are surely out of the ordinary and unique in every way, he wears the smile and makes the same reply to all inquirers as does the genial Shaughnessy. "What kind of Fair? The best ever. Wait and see."

SCHIFF OUT OF  
JEWISH POLITICS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, June 4.—Jacob H. Schiff, known to Jews throughout the world as one of the leaders of their race, appeared today before the convention of the Kehillah, or Jewish community of New York and pronounced what he called his "valedictory." He told the delegates he had determined to break all his affiliation with what might be termed "Jewish politics" and hereafter to do his work for his race as a private individual.

Mr. Schiff declared he had been bitterly attacked in the Jewish press, because of misinterpretations of his remarks at the Central Jewish Institute two weeks ago when he deprecated the proposal that Yiddish be spoken by Jews in all public places.

Mr. Schiff declared he would have been maligned and attacked no matter what he said, "because it was part of the plan which had been carefully worked out" to undermine the confidence of the Jewish people in him, because of his opposition to the movement.

## AT MEMORIAL EXERCISES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, June 4.—President Wilson attended memorial exercises held in the Confederate section of Arlington National cemetery today but did not speak. Senator Vardaman, the orator of the occasion, defended the right of the southern states to secede, and declared the answer to the question "is it well that the confederate failed?" rested with the way the general government used its power.

WHAT JAPAN  
CAN TEACH US

Interesting Article in Tokyo Paper by Rev. E. R. Bull, Son of Mrs. Anna B. Bull of This City; Japan's Accomplishments.

The following communication is from the Rev. Earl R. Bull of Kagoshima: Some Things we Americans Might Learn From Japan

There is no question in the mind of the thinking man, but that the vast majority of the better elements in both Japan and America entertain friendly feelings for each other. It only takes men such as Baron Shibusawa, Shaiter Matthews to report on their visits and we know.

And yet, we are all aware of the fact that suspicion and prejudice by certain individuals and newspapers and magazines in the U. S. have been fostered. Often writers fail to see the two sides of a question, and thus damage is done. Recently when reading the heading of a certain magazine article which pointed out some defects in Japan's foreign policy, the question arose—"What are the good things which Japan has done for America?" The Americans have been the recipients of what acts of kindness. If we would come over to Japan and study her life we lessons could we learn?

In pondering over the thought—that has Japan given to America—I recall the subject of a recent missionary talk by Bishop James W. Bashford of China entitled, "Seeing the Best in the Other Fellow," therefore, let us see what is the best side of the Japanese?

To begin with, Americans must ever be thankful to the Japanese government for very substantial mining concessions in Chosen. Some were given by the Korean government, but since acknowledged by the Japanese, while others have been granted directly by the Japanese government.

As to whether these mines are yielding profits to these companies, may be gathered from the fact that the mines known as the Unsan, Swan, and Hizan yielded \$1,516,000.00 the year before last, thus enabling the following dividends to be paid, Unsan Mines, 25 per cent; Swan mines 50 per cent.

Another reason why Japan can claim our gratitude is to be found in the fact that the Japanese government is now giving the Americans almost perfect protection, and she does as much in Korea. A case in point is this one: During the riots in Seoul in 1884 the American Minister and Mrs. Foote were in the Legation at Chongong, and on learning of this fact, the Japanese Legation sent soldiers to the American compound. These guards under the command of a sergeant remained until Dec. 10th of that year. Should we not be thankful for such treatment?

Dr. W. E. Griffis was very much interested in what is regularly known as the "Shimonoseki Affair," a naval engagement occurring in Sept. 1884. The result of these two days' fighting was that the Japanese government had to pay \$3,000,000.00 to the victor, America receiving \$750,000.00 as her share. While the U. S. government paid this back, Dr. Griffis calls attention to the fact that the total loss incurred by the U. S. was less than \$25,000.00. Does it not appear that there is something to the credit of the nation that pays thirty times the amount of loss incurred?

As Americans we should not forget that the Emperor gave from his own purse the sum of 25,000.00 yen year before last to a Christian hospital in Tokyo. Further, let us not overlook the fact that the Japanese Red Cross Society four years ago poured out of her already heavily drained treasury nearly \$150,000.00 to help the victims of the San Francisco fire and earthquake. Again, that Japan was the first nation to accept the invitation of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to participate in her exposition as well as the first to select a site. She spent \$600,000.00 for her exhibit, and a quarter of a million for her unique concession on "The Zone," and in addition dug up the Emperor's personal garden and transported it to 'Frisco.

## FORD DELEGATE SHIFTS TO T. R.

Detroit Business Men Ask Rest of Delegation to Back Man the People Want.

OYSTER BAY.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has broken into the Ford delegation in Michigan. H. T. Stanton is the first to declare for him, and reports from Detroit indicate that several, if not a majority, of the delegates will follow his example.

This is one result of the Colonel's Detroit speech. Another is an appeal to all delegates to the republican convention, signed by leading bankers and manufacturers of Detroit, asking them in the name of Americanism and the republican party to unite in nominating Roosevelt. Thus does Detroit repudiate Ford and assure the world that the city, and Michigan as well, is not committed to peace at any price as the election of Ford delegates to Chicago might seem to indicate.

## "People Want Roosevelt"

The appeal reads: "As one of the delegates to the republican national convention who are to determine the course of our party in a supreme national crisis. We feel that the wonderful Americanism and absolute rightness of Theodore Roosevelt in the great questions to come before the country make him the man to win the next election with by far the largest majority.

The patriotic uprising here to receive Colonel Roosevelt's speech on

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tion is willing to have its women and children drowned by an enemy submarine, whether it is willing to be governed by pacifists and skulkers, whether it is willing to be part hyphenated, these questions are soon to be decided.

## "Hyphenism Must Go"

"Only one issue confronts the voters: Americanism and national honor or hyphenism and national disgrace. Lincoln said this nation could not endure half slave and half free. It is equally true this nation cannot endure half hyphenated and half American. The considerable part of our population should take its orders from Berlin whether to blow up our factories and ships or to obey our laws is intolerable. Only one public man has spoken out boldly to rouse the American spirit and to defy our enemies without and within. Theodore Roosevelt has voiced the heroic principles upon which this republic was founded. He stands for America first, last and all the time."

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